

## Holt County Sentinel.

### HUMOR AND WIT.

THE way to get a good wife—take a good girl and go to a parson.

Hops is like a bad clock, forever striking the hour of happiness whether it has come or not.

A WAVE on which many a poor fellow has been carried away—the wave of a lace edged cambric handkerchief.

"BILL, give me a bite of your apple, and I will show you my sore too." Bill did it, for such an overture could not be resisted.

A CLERGYMAN said, in a recent sermon, that the "path of rectitude" had been traveled so little of late years, that it had been completely run to grass.

The "boy" who was told that the best cure for palpitation of the heart, was to quit kissing the girls, said, "If that's the only remedy, I say let her palp."

A NICE old lady up town declares that she thinks it very strange that a little quicksilver in a glass tube, can make such awful hot weather by just rising in it an inch or so.

A YOUNG man stepped into a book store in Grand street, the other day, and said he wanted to get a "Young Man's Companion." "Well, said the book-seller, 'here's my daughter.'"

A SATIRICAL French author says: "When I lost my wife, every family with which I was acquainted, offered me another; but when I lost my horse, not one of them offered to make him good."

A YOUNG lady objected to a negro carrying her across a mudhole because she thought herself too heavy. "Lor's missus," said Sambo imploringly, "I've carried whole barrels of sugar."

A BOSTON paper says that a hasty pudding which had been set out to cool one morning in that city, was taken to the station-house, by a police man, on charge of "smoking in the street"—a practice which is not permitted in that tidy little city.

"ILLUSTRATED with cuts," said a mischievous young urchin, as he drew his knife across the leaves of his grammar. "Illustrated with cuts!" repeated the school-master, as he drew his rattle across the back of the mischievous urchin.

"Good morning, neighbor Snooks; fine rain we had."

"Yes, neighbor, delightful."

"If it comes warm after this, we shall have everything starting out of the ground."

"Heaven forbid!—I have two wives under it!"

"Bob, Harry Smith has one of the greatest curiosities you ever saw."

"Don't say so—what is it?"

"A tree that never sprouts, and becomes smaller the older it grows."

"Well, that is a curiosity. Where did he get it?"

"From California."

"What is the name of it?"

"Axlertree—it once belonged to a California omnibus."

Scene closes by Bob throwing an ink-stand at a half-closed door.

IN THE days when Connecticut was largely engaged in breeding mules for the Southern market, one morning, Tracy, who was as shrewd a Yankee as ever whittled a shingle or sold a clock, stood with a South Carolinian on the steps of the Capitol, when a drove of mules passed by, on their Southern journey.

"Tracy," said the Carolinian, "there goes a company of your constituents."

"Yes," was the dry retort, "they are doubtless going to South Carolina to teach school."

"I say, old fellow, what are your politics?" said one friend quizzing another.

"Democratic, my father was a Democrat," he replied.

"And what is your religion?" continued the other.

"That was the answer."

"And why are you a bachelor?" said the other.

"Because my father was a—oh, confound it! don't bother me with your stupid questions."

I LIKE to see men crowding about the bar-room on Monday morning before sun-rise; it shows their anxiety to get at their week's employment in good season.

I like to see women send their butter to market in a dirty cloth; it shows economy, and saves washing.

I like to see men pay their debts on the back of an execution; it saves trouble hereafter.

I like to see young men stop a whole congregation from going out of church, while they stand chatting in the aisle; it shows they mind their own business.

I like to see ladies and gentlemen giving countenance and shelter to drinking sets; merely because they wear fine clothes; it shows they think more of dress than principle.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

### Care of the Eyes.

Prescott, the historian, in consequence of a disorder of the nerve of the eye, wrote every word of his historical works without pen or ink, as he could not see when the pen was out of ink, or from any other cause failed to make a mark. He used an agate stylus on carbonated paper, the lines and edges of the paper being indicated by brass wires in a wooden frame.

Crawford, the sculptor, the habit of whose life had been to read in a reclining position, lost one eye and soon died from the formation of a malignant cancerous tumor behind the ball, which pushed it out on the cheek.

There are many affections of the eyes which are radically incurable. Persons of scrofulous constitutions, without any special local manifestations of it, often determine the disease to the eye by some erroneous habit or practice, and it remains there for life. It is useful, therefore, to know some of the causes which, by debilitating the eye, invite disease to it, or render it incapable of resisting adverse influences.

Avoid reading by candle or any other artificial light.

Reading by twilight ought never to be indulged in. A safe rule is—never read after sundown or before sunrise.

Do not allow yourself to read a moment in any reclining position, whether in bed or on a sofa.

The practice of reading while on horse-back, or in any vehicle in motion on wheels, is most pernicious.

Reading on steam or sail vessels should not be largely indulged in, because the slightest motion of the page or your body, alters the focal point and requires a painful, straining effort to re-adjust it.

Never attempt to look at the sun while shining, unless through a colored glass of some kind; even a very bright moon should not be long gazed at.

Cellar-dorm.

Cellars under dwelling houses are generally deemed indispensable. They are certainly very useful; but there are evils of such magnitude connected with them, that some have advocated their non-construction. They are almost universally, manufactories of foul air, which finding its way upwards by means of doors, windows, stairways, and crevices in the floors, diffuse its noxious elements through the rooms above, and becomes a fruitful source of disease; and again they serve as a harbor for rats and mice, in the mode in which they are usually constructed, affording access to the side walls from below.

It is not necessary, however, that they should be infested with vermin or half filled with rotting garbage to produce the results complained of. The surface of the earth is filled with decomposable substances, and whenever air is confined in any spot, it becomes saturated with various exhalations deleterious to health. Means must be provided, therefore, for their thorough ventilation, or cellars must be totally abandoned. A cellar, to fully serve its purposes, should be cool in summer, impervious to frost in winter, and at all times free of moisture. The walls should rise one or two feet at least above the level of the surrounding ground, and should be laid in lime mortar, or at least pointed with it. The thickness of the wall should not be less than fifteen or eighteen inches; and if the house walls above be built of brick or stone, two feet is preferable. The cellar should have a connecting drain at its lowest corner, which should always be kept free from obstruction; and each room in it should have, at least, two sliding sash windows to secure a good circulation of air. In very cold climates, those portions of the wall above the surface of the ground should be double, either by means of a distinct thin wall, on the inside, or by lathing and plastering on the inside and be furnished with double windows as a further security against frost. An outside door with a flight of steps is desirable in every cellar, and especially in one connected with a farm house.

Hard and Soft Water for Cooking.

The effects of hard water and soft water on vegetables vary materially. Peas and beans cooked in hard water, containing lime gypsum, will not boil tender because these substances harden vegetable casing. In soft water they boil tender and lose a certain rank raw taste which they retain in hard water. Many vegetables (as onion) boil nearly tasteless in hard water, because all the flavor is dissolved out. The addition of salt often checks this (as in the case of onion,) causing the vegetables to retain the peculiar flavoring principles besides much nutritious matter which might be lost in soft water. Thus it appears that salt hardens the water to a degree. For extracting the juices of meat to make broth or soup, soft water, unsalted or cold at first, is the best, for it much more rapidly penetrates the tissues; but for boiling meat where the juice should be retained, hard water or salted is preferable, and the meat should be put in while it is boiling, so as to seal up the pores at once.—[American Agriculturist.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### The Road to Poor Farming.

1. Invest all your capital in land, and run in debt for more.

2. Hire money to stock your farm.

3. Have no faith in your own business, and be always ready to sell out.

4. Buy mean cows, spavined horses, poor oxen and cheap tools.

5. Feed poor hay and mouldy corn-stalks exclusively, in order to keep your stock tame; fiery cattle are terribly hard on old, rickety wagons and plows.

6. Use the oil of hickory freely whenever your oxen need strength; it is cheaper than hay or meal, and keeps the hair lively, and pounds out all the grubs.

7. Select such calves for stock as the butchers shun—beauties of runts, thin in the hams, and pot-bellied; but be sure and keep their blood thin by scanty herbage; animals are safest to breed from that haven't strength to herd.

8. Be cautious about manufacturing manure; it makes the fields look black and mournful about planting time; besides it is a deal of work to haul it.

9. Never waste time by setting out fruit and shade trees; fruit and leaves rotting around a place make it unhealthy.

Southdown Sheep.

The American Stock Journal says:

"No class of sheep so clearly demonstrates the effects of good feed and careful breeding as the improved Southdown. The original breed having been raised from time immemorial upon a low range of chalky hills, running parallel with a part of the southern shore of England, the greater part being in the county of Sussex. These are called the Southdowns. They are about eight miles in length and from five to six miles in breadth—the highest point being above the level of the sea. The soil is light and sandy; the grass short, but very sweet. The valleys among the Downs were once almost as barren as the hills themselves, but by cultivation have been rendered exceedingly fertile, to effect which the sheep have rendered considerable aid, pastured upon the hills by day, and folded upon the arable lands by night, which it enriched with its manure, and received a recompense in artificial food raised for that purpose, such as rye, grass, tares, clover, and rape; and in spring frequently turned upon the young rye; in winter they are fed with a good supply of turnips. Thus, while they have aided in changing the character of their feed, that feed has aided in changing their character, and the character of their fleece.

Sorghum as a Green Fodder Crop.

Indian corn requires a rich soil, and one not liable to suffer from severe drouths, to make a really good growth of stalks for cutting for fodder, green or dry. Sorghum, if the soil be well worked and not weedy, will in many places furnish more fodder and of nearly as good quality, especially in dry seasons. There is not so much need of care in selecting the seed, and this crop, if it get a good start will bear drouth very well. It should be sown in drills about two feet apart. The ground should be deep, mellow, and free from weeds. When the seed first comes up, the little plants are hard to tell from grass, and are liable to be choked, hence clean land is very desirable. It is cut and cured like corn stalks.

Baling Green Hay.—Experiments have been made in packing green hay with entire success. The dew or rain is dried off, leaving the stalk still green, but wilted. The hay is then pressed into bales and stored away. It will come out in winter almost as fresh as it went in, losing comparatively but little in weight. Of course this is an improvement upon the old method, as the juices of the grass are retained.—[Rural World.

PASTURES RUN TO SEED.—Where grass gets the run of stock, it loses its fresh succulent quality, and much of its nutritive property. To obviate this, mow all rank spots; or mow the whole field, if the evil is general. Mow close, and begin a new crop. This is much neglected, but it is very important.—[Rural World.

THE Boston Cultivator says: Let it be a rule of every farmer that no weed shall be allowed to bloom on his cultivated grounds. The same rule should also be extended to the uncultivated ground—to the corners of fences, stone heaps and other waste places where weeds delight to grow and where they are too frequently allowed to go to seed.

GREASE THE IMPLEMENTS.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer truly says that the application of grease (unsalted) to plows, cultivators, hoes, spades, &c., would save much labor in scouring. Whenever any implement is to remain unused for a short time, let the grease rag be used at once.

FOWL IDEA.—A correspondent asks, whether hen manure is the best fertilizer for egg plants.

## Waverley Magazine.

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COURT NOTICE.

State of Missouri, County of Holt.

In the Holt Circuit Court, April Term, 1865.

Joseph S. Upton, Plaintiff,

against

Hiram N. Upton, Defendant.

NOW, at this day, comes the plaintiff, by his Attorneys, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Hiram N. Upton, cannot be summoned in this action, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made notifying him that an action has been commenced against him by Petition and Attachment, in the Circuit Court of Holt County, in the State of Missouri, founded on some three notes and a receipt for seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-two cents, that his property has been attached, and unless he be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Oregon, in the county of Holt, on the sixteenth day of October, 1865, and on or before the third day thereof, if the term shall so long continue, and if not then before, the end of the term, judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to Law.

A true copy. Attest:

A. N. RULEY, Clerk.

Zook & Van Buskirk Att'ys for pl'tf, do.

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